# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI ...... No. S 6

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- ON HAND SUDDEN PIFTH AVENUE THEATRS, Tweaty-fourth street. GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway .- VARIETT ENTER-

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave, -WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 36th at .- Perform-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE DEAMA OF NIBLO'S GANDEN, Broadway .- THE SPECTACLE OF

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Brualway and 13th street.-· FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Français)-- JANE ETUE, &c.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway, LINGARD NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.-GERMAN OPERA-THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Sth av. and 23d st.-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -- RIP VAN WINKLE. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 335 Broatway. NEGLE MINSTRELSY, PARCES, BURLESOUES, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Conto Vocal

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. SCENES IN DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway. --SCIENCE AND ART.

### TRIPLE SHEET

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A New Platform for the Democracy. The D. mocracy proposes to move out of its intrenched fastnesses, where it remained quietly recruiting on the defensive while the republican foe vaunted in the field in the full flush of power, and now that internal dissensions have weakened its enemy and the New Hampshire election has inspired its own soldiery, it proposes to take the offensive. For this purpose it needs a positive programme, an avowal of its purposes and policy, a platform of affirmations, statements of what it intends to do, rather than mere denunciation of what the republican party has done. With this view Fernando Wood intends to present in the House a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to do sundry and divers things-such things constituting the proposed positive platform of the democracy. Thus the declaration of democratic principles will be brought before the country and the hopeful democracy will be committed to something definite in the event of its success. Of the fourteen points which the Hon. Fernando makes there is not one salient one upon which the democrats can hinge any demand for great national support except those in reference to the reduction of taxation and the hoarding of gold. It is upon these questions, doubtless, that the long quiescent democracy will base its great offensive movement, and, with all the mistakes and disasters of the republican party, they are the most vulnerable points that the democracy

A GOOD BUSINESS INDICATOR. -Fifty compact columns of advertisements in the HERALD yesterday show well for the revival and extent of business in New York, as well as for the progress and popularity of the leading journal of America.

THE ST. DOMINGO COMMISSION. - The United States steamer Tennessee arrived off Charleston yesterday morning; the Commissioners at once landed, and they are now en route to Washington, where they are expected to arrive this evening. Their report will at once be presented to Congress, but no immediate action will be pressed upon that body, the President being desirous of allowing the people to digest the official report before urging the completion of his project.

THE KU KLUX EPIDEMIC .- Admitting that there are disorders in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, it is worthy of notice, however, that the reported terrible Ku Klux outrages are always made to assume a formidable character at the time of elections in the North and when radical politicians are pressed for issues before the people. Conservative men who have just come through the Southern States were astonished to hear when they arrived at the North the frightful stories of Ku Klux enormities. We are inclined to think there is much more political smoke than real fire in these reports

The Strugglo for Empire-Races and Religions.

The changes which have recently taken place in Europe, and which have so seriously effected what we have been in the habit of calling the balance of power, have, naturally enough, given birth to all manner of speculations. Some there are who see in the fall of France and the establishment of the Gorman empire nothing but a misfortune to humanity. Others there are who see in these two great facts the triumph of the best interests of man. We do not feel disposed to accept the judgments of either the one or the other. It is our conviction that France has still a grand career before her, if she will only learn to take advantage of her opportunities and to utilize her resources. It is not the less our conviction that reconstructed Germany, while it is in her power to largely benefit mankind, may nevertheless prove more a curse than a blessing. The one grand fact which stands out boldly and refuses to be hid is that the Old World has entered upon a new era-an era in which the struggle for empire is to be continued with more than ancient flerceness, and in which race will be opposed to race, religion to religion, more than the world has known at

any former period. Already the lines between race and raceand, as a rule, religion goes with race-are being drawn "wondrous fine." Those who speak of the new German empire as the restoration of the Holy Roman empire reveal not only ignorance of the actual facts, but a misconception of the tendencies of these times. The old Roman empire opened wide its portals to all nations and all peoples. It aimed at giving to all peoples a common law. common institutions, common privileges. It was a grand aim, a noble purpose. In the accomplishment of its purpose it cannot be said the Roman empire was completely successful. At the same time it is not to be denied that, by conforming the peoples to a common faith, by subjecting them to common laws, by conferring upon them common privileges, the Roman empire gave to the world a unity which it never had before, which it never has had since. The Holy Roman empire established by Charlemagne and Otho revived the spirit although it never presented more than the shadow of the empire of the Romans. It was the empire. There was no other. It had a great spiritual chief in the person of the Roman Pontiff. It had a great secular chief in the person of the Emperor. The nationalities had equal rights and equal privileges. But the disintegrating process which brought about the decline and fall could not be checked, and the Holy Roman empire had long ceased to be other than a name, when Francis the Second, in 1806, yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the triumphant Corsican, the new Charlemagne, resigned the imperial crown. The empire, defunct since 1806, is now restored; the throne of Charlemagne having been transferred from Austria to Berlin has been made to play a part; but the new empire is not Roman, is not holy—it is only German. That it has certain ambitious aims toward universal dominion there can be no doubt; but the triumph of this new empire will be a gain not so much to humanity as to the Teutonic race. The Germany of to-day resembles Rome in her infancy rather than Rome in her prime. The Tribe expands itself, and its purpose is to impose its will upon others rather than to of mankind. In spite of the wild talk of Victor Hugo and others about the United States of Europe and the universal republic, the dividing lines between the great races were never so sharp as they are at the present moment.

What possible republic or empire could harmo-

niously unite Frenchmen and Germans on the

Continent of Europe? Russia presents essen-

tially the same characteristics with Germany.

Her ever widening empire is but the enlarge-

ment of the Slavonic tribe. Her triumph,

like that of Germany, means the subordination

or extinction of the conquered races. The

principles which guide Russian statesmen and

the principles which have raised Germany to

her present proud position make it a necessity

that the two empires pursue separate paths.

The line that separates the Slave from the

German is as broad and well defined as that

which separates the German from the French.

Of all the governments of Europe-we speak

of the Continent-that which has on hand the

most noble work is Austria. The Austro-

Hungarian empire seeks to reconcile nation-

alities-to unite races and languages and reli-

gions under a common sceptre; but, strange

to say, the Austro-Hungarian empire is in

more danger of ultimate failure than any of

the so-called great Powers of Europe. The

policy of Austria, rather than the policy of

Germany, represents the policy of Rome in her

prime; but while fortune smiles on the House

of Hohenzollern clouds and darkness gather

around the ancient House of Hapsburg-

Lorraine.

It is impossible, thus looking at the forces which have their centre of action on the European Continent, not to feel that the time must come, sooner or later, when a struggle more violent and more destructive than that which we have just witnessed will take place for the mastery. The three great forces are Russia, Germany and the kindred races, France and the Latins. In each of these cases religion is associated with race. Russia carries with her wherever she goes the Greek Church, Germany fights for the Protestant faith, France represents the interests of the ancient Catholic Church. Come the conflict when it may, the result will be as serious to religion as to race. If Russia should triumph Mohammedanism will be driven from Europe, and the doctrines of the Greek Church will prevail from the Frozen Sea to the Dardanelles, as well as from the Baltic to the North Pacific. If Germany should trlumph Protestantism will acquire so important an accession of strength that rivalry will no longer be possible. If France should succeed in placing herself at the head of the Latin races, and, aided by them, should nail victory to her standards once more, the Chair of St. Peter will be surrounded with all its ancient pomp and splender, and the Holy Catholic Church will take a new lease of life. The most inportant fact to be noted in this representation of the European situation is that as religion must be allied with race in the great future struggles for empire, war will be cruel and

but we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that trouble is already brewing on the Continent of Europe which may result in another terrible war. Russia, it is said, got a promise from Prussia before the war was begun with France. Russia was to hold off, and when the war was ended Prussia was to steal Gallicia from Austria and then present it to Russia. We do not forget that Bismarck made a similar promise to Napoleon in 1866-a promise which he found it convenient not to fulfil. It is quite possible that if any such promise as that to which we have referred was made

to Russia, Bismarck may find reasons good enough for refusing to abide by it. But whatever be the result, taking it for granted that there is some foundation for present rumors, trouble is to be looked for. A war on the part of Germany with Russia or with Austria would be the beginning of an end which no man can see It is gratifying to think that in these great

struggles which sooner or later must take place the two great English-speaking peoples will not be under any necessity to take part. Great Britain henceforth means to leave the nations of the Continent alone. Protected by her "streak of silver sea" and by her powerful iron-clads she will seek her laurels in the pursuits of industry and peace and in the development of the wealth of her numerous colonies and dependencies. The United States, in amalgamating races, in breaking down religious barriers, in developing the boundless resources of the Continent, in building up a new and a greater republic than Rome ever knew, has work enough on hand. The prospect is bright before us. Come what may of the empires of the present, come what may out of the approaching struggle, we are on the right path and our dominion is secure. We are engaged in the solution of a most difficult problem; but we are solving it satisfactorily, and the solution will be a gain, not to us alone, but to all mankind.

Latest Phase of the Rouge Rebellion France-Has the Versailles Government Backed Down

It is a difficult matter to decide whether the despatches from Paris, which we publish this morning, indicate a backdown on the part of the Versailles government or a maintenance of the insurrectionary attitude of the red republicans; but it looks very much as if M. Thiers has yielded. The gist of the news is to the effect that the iosurgent committee, Paris Deputies to the National Assembly and the reinstated Mayors had issued a proclamation agreeing to the holding of the communal elections. These were held yesterday, in accordance with the agreement, and, whether the vote was light or heavy, the persons elected will, we presume, be installed into office today. In this much, at least, the insurgents have gained their point. That they regard themselves as victors in this struggle with the government will be seen in the fact that the insurgent Central Republican Committee vesterday resigned their functions and yielded to the newly elected municipal government. All that remains now is to authorize them to elect a commander of the National Guards, and they will become absolute masters of the situation. Was the election held yesterday authorized by the government of M. Thiers? If it was, what will be the effect upon the people of the provinces. unite with others in seeking out the welfare | who regard the reds with aversion? We are inclined to believe that if M. Thiers has consented to a compromise with the Pari has made a fatal blunder. He will have transferred the responsibility of the recent bloody slaughter from their shoulders to his, because he could have prevented the uprising by yielding to the demands of the insurgents at the very start. Compromise now is a confession of weakness and an incentive to yet further demands. A'ready the insurgent official journal has published an article which declares it necessary for the preservation of municipal rights that an army shall be organized composed exclusively of the National Guards. Probably M. Thiers will urge, in defence of his course, that compromise (if he has compromised) was necessary to avert the effusion of blood. We grant it; but what real benefits can accrue to France from tranquillity at the expense of stability? For is it not evident that if the government finds itself compelled to parley with insurgents now, it will find it more difficult than ever to consolidate its power when confronted by the more serious dangers, so highly probable, of revolutionary movements in behalf of the Bonaparte dynasty? We must not forget that in his recent letter to M. Grévy, Napoleon closed by declaring that he would submit to the will of the people freely expressed, "and to that alone." Whether M. Thiers disbands or reorganizes the four hundred thousand imperial soldiers now on their return from Germany they still constitute a revolutionary element in France, which he will find it more difficult than the Paris mob to deal

> In commenting on the probable compromise we still bear in mind the declarations of the insurgent committee, as made by them yesterday. They assert that they organized originally because they had obtained "overwhelming evidence" that M. Thiers was conspiring with Bismarck to overthrow the republic. They charge Thiers with causing the revolt by attacking Montmartre, avow their purpose to establish a communil republic. declare all the acts of the Versailles government null and void and threaten to execute Generals Ducrot and Trochu, if they catch those officers. If we are to accept these declarations as embodying the determination of the Paris Insurgents, they destroy the supposition that a compromise has been effected. At the same time it must be said that they do not agree with the report that the insurgents have evacuated certain points in the city held by them, and the renewed confidence felt by the people that a conflict has been averted. In addition the restoration for one and a half or two and a half coin. of order in Lyons and the arrest in Havre of Lavallette and other insurgent agents are events unfavorable for the cause of the Paris rebels, who cannot hope for final success. unless aided by uprisings in the principal

From the general tenor of the despatches we must conclude that the situation in France continues muddled. M. Thiers' government and the insurgent Republican Committee destructive beyond anything the world has seem "like wavering and irresolute. Indeed,

ever known. It is painful to have to say it, each seems afraid of the other, and inclined to accept compromises which cannot fail in the end to be productive of serious trouble.

### Passion Sunday Discourses.

Yesterday was Passion Sunday, and, as night be expected, the Catholic churches were all filled to repletion. One of the most noticeable sermons was that delivered by Father Hecker, describing Christ as a God of love. The reverend gentleman declared that he had no patience whatever with those persons who are always worrying themselves "because they are not more perfect." He remarked that "some object to going to confession on the ground that the priest would have rather a big job." "Come along," said Father Hecker; "do not allow that thought to prevent you; for you will find that for big jobs we make very big discounts." It would be difficult to express in more forcible language the extent of God's mercy to repentant sinners. At St. Patrick's Vicar General Starr preached eloquently on the passion of Christ, pointing out the lesson that is taught by it to man; Father Buyschant, at St. Laurence's, discoursed on sanctification and salvation : Dr. McGlynn, at St. Stephen's, also preached on the Passion; Father Fayan, at St. Peter and Paul, described the old and the new dispensations, and at all the other Catholic churches the sermons were on subjects equally appropriate to the day. At St. Mary's the services were somewhat varied by the baptism of twelve converts, who were addressed in most eloquent and touching language by Father Glackmeyer. As is customary the altars were draped with mourning, and amid these emblems the thousands commemorated an event full of significance to all Christians.

At the Protestant churches Passion Sunday was not observed with the strictness observable at the Catholic churches. Mr. Beecher discoursed pathetically on the love which mankind should bear to each other, while Dr. Cuyler (also in Brooklyn) preached on the temperance question. He held that total abstinence was a divine law, and rebuked a brother clergyman for holding different views. Rev. Mr. Richardson. in this city, held forth on the subject of religious liberty, asserting that the Christian religion meant freedom of thought. At the Bedford street Methodist church an interesting sermon was delivered on the Power of the Cross and the Progress of Christianity, while at the Canal street Presbyterian church, Rev. David Mitchell preached on the subject of Charity. The memorial services at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church were very interesting. Dr. Armitage reviewed the events o the past thirty years, twenty-three of which he has been pastor of the church.

"When I was commencing my ministry," he said, in the course of his sermon, "the NEW YORK HERALD was surging its way ahead and going into new paths of journalism, and it was the first to begin the reporting of sermons, which has given it such a wide reputation." This recognition of the HERALD from the pulpit is by no means unusual, but we refer to it because it illustrates how laterwoven with the religious as with the political and social progress of our people for the past third of a century has been the career of this

In Washington Dr. Newman preached on educated Christianley, showing how much it had accomplished. Dr. Starkey discoursed on the power of the grace of God, while at the other churches the services and sermons were well calculated to lead the sinners to repentance and salvation.

# The New Government of Spain.

King Amadeus begins his career in Spain ander propitious circumstances, according to the latest telegraphic news from that country. The elections for members of the Cortes have turned largely in his favor, and this is the best test that could be of his standing with the Spanish people. In the Lower Chamber the King's government has a majority over all the factions-Carlists, republicans, Moderados and Montpensierists and all-of one hundred and seven, and in the Senate there are one hundred and thirty-two ministerialists to nineteen opposition. This promises well for peace and a strong government should the young King prove as liberal and prudent as he promised. Is it not a good time to get rid of Cuba and Porto Rico, which have been a source of trouble to the recent government. and which must continue to be so to this as long as these colonies belong to Spain? The Spaniards would have a better prospect of regeneration and of making their old home country flourish again, if they would throw off the incubus of dissatisfied colonies in this part of the world. As plebiscites are the order of the day in determining the wishes of a people with regard to government, let the Cubans and Porto Ricans have a chance of saying what government they desire to live under.

Some Needful Small Reforms in Taxes, &c. The Workingmen's Union memorialized the last Congress to abolish the one cent tax on the five cent fares of our city railroads, and it was complied with. The same memorial asked for the abolishment of the five cent stamp on pawn tickets under the amount of twenty-five dollars, in order that poor creatures who are compelled to pawn an article of clothing temporarily for perhaps twenty-five cents, to obtain some bread, would not have to pay five cents for the stamp as well as three cents for interest to the pawnbroker.

This stamp has not been abolished, and the pawnbrokers obtain them from the government at a discount of four per cent and charge the pawner exorbitant interest on the stamp at the same rate of twenty-five per cent as on the money loaned, the charges on fractional sums and fractional time amounting on small loans to from one hundred to five hundred per cent per annum. The memorial further asked for an additional coinage of half-cent pieces, and to obviate the constant loss by the poorer classes when purchasing small quantities, prices being invariably fixed by unprincipled retailers with that view; for example-twentyfive cents per pound, thirteen cents per half Cannot Congress pass a joint resolution for Congressinen will volunteer in the good work? | death was not very unwalcome

Yachting Prospects for 1871.

There is every indication at present that the yachting season of this year will be well up to the average; but it will be a very difficult matter to excel that of 1870, under the able leadership of Commodore Stebbins, which was pregnant with excitement and interest from the commencement to the close. The numerous additions that have been made to the different squadrons since the pennants were hauled down at the end of the last season will, for the first time, be brought into competition with their sister yachts; and it remains to be seen what improvements, if any, have been made over the renowned vessels that have already established for themselves the reputation of being the fleetest of their class affoat. The centreboard versus keel question will receive a large share of attention, and the fitness of the former plan of construction for heavy weather at sea will be, doubtless, given a fair test by its advocates. who have their champion vessel-the new and beautiful schooner Wanderer-wherewith to make the necessary experiments. There can be no doubt that the display of pleasure vessels in our waters this summer will excel anything we have yet seen. The spirit of rivalry existing among our yachtsmen has incited them to have the largest, the best and the fleetest vessels that money can procure; and, as this feeling grows upon them year after year, it will lead to our being ahead of the world in everything appertaining to yachts and yachting.

Again, Mr. Ashbury has announced his intention of coming to our waters this season with his new schooner yacht Livonia, for the purpose of endeavoring once more to carry back the Queen's Cup. Without discussing his form of challenge, or by what means he hopes to gain possession of the much-coveted prize, we can only say that every fair and just opportunity will be afforded him to carry out his desires. His advent, however, with the new yacht that has been so highly spoken of by many in England will serve to increase the excitement of the approaching season. The Livonia must be a wonder if she is able to accomplish everything promised by those who have gone into ecstacies over her model, and we walt with impatience to hear the result of her first performances affoat. It is more than probable that other English yachtsmen, wishing to take part in the great contest that Mr. Asbbury is determined to bring about, will be present with their yachts on the occasion. Indeed, we hope to have a number of their vessels with us this summer; and should such be the case it will readily be seen how much their presence will add to the pleasures of the season. They will, without doubt, be given the opportunity to test the powers of their vessels. and races will be inaugurated that at present are not thought of.

Of our seagoing yachts two are now in foreign seas-the Enchantress, on her cruise to the Mediterranean and English waters, and the Josephine, cruising among the West India islands, where she has received much attention. The latter vessel, as we learn from her owner, Mr. Durfee, made the passage from New York to Barbados very comfortably in cleven days. Cruising abroad will now become very popular with our vachtsmen, and at the close of the season at home, instead of being laid up for the winter, they will be off for the warmer clime and bright scenes of the tropics, for a cruise among the Windward and Leeward islands of the Caribbean Sea-a locality that is destined to become as popular with us as the Mediterraupon the subject of visiting other than our own waters, it will be well to suggest the policy of our vachts in squadron visiting the European seas, It would make an attractive picture, and it would entirely dispel the idea still entertained by many that our pleasure vessels are only intended for smooth water work, with a port under their lee to run into in the event of bad weather coming on. That such an event will occur we have no doubt; it will not, probably, be this year, by reason of the engagements at home, but before another summer passes away we hope to hear of a fleet of our yachts in European waters that will totally eclipse anything that has yet been produced

Napolcon's Health and Prospects.

A cable telegram, dated in London yesterday, announces that the Emperor Napoleon continues to enjoy excellent health. The eyes and mind of the people of Great Britain are turned with intense anxiety toward France. The British nation watches the progress of the events which are transpiring beyond the Straits of Dover with unceasing vigilance. No wonder that Bonaparte should be interested intensely on the same subject. His Majesty does not manifest his emotion. In this it may be said that he is "himself again." A London journal, which enjoys a privilege of access to very excellent sources of information, and which may perhaps speak under royal inspiration in the present instance, denies, in the most emphatic terms, an assertion which has just been made, to the effect that agents of the ex-Monarch distribute money among the insurgents in Paris. After this comes a declaration that the "Emperor remains passive, awaiting the flual and legitimate decision of the French people." This latter sentence is full of meaning. It smacks of a restoration, which may be effected in the person of the Prince Imperial. "The final and legitimate decision of the French nation" reads like a preface to a new and last plébescite-the vox populi creating a throne legitimacy which may be accepted from St. James' to the Kremlin, and from Vienna to Berlin, and thence to Rome as the vox Dei.

The LETTER CARRIERS in some cities will have to be discharged because Congress has failed to pass the requisite appropriation to pay them. New York, thanks to Postmaster Jones, will not suffer; but it is wretched legislation that permits this necessary branch of the postal service to fail in any of our cities for lack of appropriations, while land grants and railroad jobs are freely supported.

THE OLD STORY of love, murder and suicide pound, seven cents per quarter pound, or at is repeated from Philadelphia. A man loves the rate of twenty-eight cents per pound. his wife so dearly that in a fit of jealousy he murders her and thea kills himself. It is safe these reforms, and earn thereby the gratitude of to conclude that with his fierce love and millions of suffering poor people? Who of our | jealousy he made her life so miserable that Manly Christianity.

There is nothing of which the world stands in greater need to-day than a manly type of Christianity. We have too much of the apolo getic, polished, dilettante style of preaching and practice, and too little of the bold, fearless and manly style. Wealth, ease and fashion and freedom from persecution have produced stunted and effeminate Christianity, which is barely able to maintain itself against the insidious infidelities and scepticisms of the age: and unless we can have something healthier. stronger and better the progress and civilization of the race must stand still or make very slow advances. We want, and must have, a type of Christianity which in the face of danger and surrounded by open or concealed enemies can stand as a rock, unshaken and secure. We want, and must have, a type of Christian manliness in the pulpit and in the pew which shall not be afraid to call the Scribes and Pharisees of our generation hypocrites and whited sepulchres; that can take a scourge of cords and drive out of the Christian temples of the land, and especially of this city, the traders in politics, religion and morals who have made, or are trying to make, the Lord's house a den of thieves. In one-half the churches of our city the wealth, and not the moral purity of life or the Christian experience. is the ladder by which men attain to eminent position in the Church. And the doctrine and preaching must conform in a great measure to the lives and character of the men thus elevated. And if ministers shall so far forget themselves as to utter severe truths against sins and sinners, as we have sometimes heard them. they don't proceed very far until they have let their congregations know that they are not the persons meant. These are the men who enter the ministry as they would enter any other profession, and not from that high sense of duty inspired by the Holy Spirit and au intense love for the souls of men. Who can conceive of Paul and Peter and Stephen, of Huss and Wyckliffe and Knox, of Wesley and Whitfield and Spurgeon by the cut of their coats or the trim of their hair, or by the salary, large or small, which they received as ministers or pasters? They might have been little of stature, deformed, ugly and uncouth in manner and appearance. but they did a grand and a noble work for God and humanity, and the Church and the world to-day measure them only by the Godward standard. They were manly men doing manly work for Jesus, and their monuments stand prominently forth in all the earth. And who can doubt that God has set those men and others like them all along the pathway of the ages, to show to the world what is the true type of Christian manliness. We remain stunted and tiny because we do not imitate the higher standards. Our models are too little and too mean, they stand on too low a plane and we cannot rise above them. But if the kingdoms of this world are ever to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ it must be by means of a manly Christianity.

The Lord Jesus Christ called and ordained men to preach His Gospel, not because of their superior power of speech or glibness of tongue, but because the promulgation of His truth demands manly vigor, robust thought and uncompromising fidelity to Himself and to His message. "Go and speak unto them all the words of this life which I command thee; be not dismayed at their faces, lest I confound thee before them; be not afraid of their faces for I am with thee to deliver thee, saith the Lord." This is the command and authority of God to His prophets and apostles and His ministers in all ages, and the world knows very little about any other, save those who have "counted not their lives dear unto them" that they might bear this message of truth and salvation to the ends of the earth. Had Jesus Christ designed to place women in the pulpit, He could have found them as good and faithful and true in Jerusalem eighteen hundred years ago as in London or New York today; and we may add, also, that there are as good women here and now as there were then and there, and they are doing noble work in their way for the Master.

We find that in the spritual and Church life. as in domestic and social life, there are two kinds of work, an outside and an inside, a manly and a vigorous work and a womanly, tender and gentle work-a work of the head and a work of the heart; and neither can usurn the place of the other nor perform each other's work so well. The sword of the Spirit requires a manly arm to wield it, and a manly brow must wear the helmet of salvation and a firm band grasp the shield of faith, else the principalities and powers, and the spiritual wickednesses in high places against which the Church of Christ has to contend, will surely conquer. But who can watch over the sick and wounded in this strife, smooth the pillows and comfort the hearts of the dying, nourish and support the weary and heavy laden, and inspire hope and faith and courage in the fainting ones and those who are ready to perish, like woman? This is woman's true mission, and right grandly are thousands of them to-day throughout Christendom doing this work. But it is just as true in spiritual as in physical conflicts that the fighting must be done by men bold, courageous and strong, and women must stand aside. Each can help and succor the other in his or her sphere; and who shall deny that many a battle. both physical and spiritual, has been won as truly by the prayers and tears and sighs and groans of Christian mothers, wives and sisters, as by the sturdy arms and brave hearts of husbands, brothers and sons? And had we fewer fashionable women and more praying women in the Church to-day we should have a sturdier class of ministers and a manlier Christianity. The Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is first pure, then peaceable. It first ploughs up the fallow ground of the human soul and then sends the waters of salvation flowing into it, so that the good seed of the kingdom may be nourished and prospered. Christ's preaching was a pattern of manliness : but it had in it also all the evidences and elements of a woman's tenderness and love, and there is abundant proof of the fact in the writings of the evangelists; so that we may be assured that the one is perfectly consistent with the other.

Manly Christianity is needed for the world's salvation because effeminate Christianity has so far failed. It has been weighed in the balances and found wanting. We must be